# THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

**Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.**
**Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.**

VOL. II.—No. 12. SATURDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1915. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.


**All donations in money or kind should be addressed to the Financial Secretary of the E.L.F.S. :—**
**Miss N. L. Smyth,**
**400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.**

## THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Sunday, June 6th, 3 p.m.—Hyde Park—Miss Elsa Myers. Chair: Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—Mr. John Scurr, Mrs. Drake. Chair: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Music: Miss Winifred Helsby.
Monday, June 7th, 8 p.m.—Lesbia Road—Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—"Peacock"—Rev. C. A. Wills. Chair: Miss Manicom.
8 p.m.—Sturry St.—Miss Lynch. Chair: Mrs. Drake.
Tuesday, June 8th, 3 p.m.—175 Dalston Lane—Mrs. Bouvier Chair: Miss Manicom.
3 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—Mrs. Moor. Chair: Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—Salmon Lane—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—Poplar, 20 Railway Street—Mrs. Tyson. Chair: Mrs. Drake.
Wednesday, June 9th, 8 p.m. — Poplar, Chrisp Street—Mrs. Drake.
8 p.m.—Ford Road—Mrs. Walker.
8.30 p.m.—Kempshead Road Hall, Old Kent Road—Mr. Booth. Chair: Miss Balchin.
Thursday, June 10th, 8 p.m.—124 Barking Rd—Mrs. Walker. Chair: Mrs. Parsons.
8 p.m.—175 Dalston Lane—Mrs. Ives. Chair: Miss Manicom.
8 p.m.—Avondale Square, Old Kent Road—Miss Balchin and others.
Friday, June 11th, 3 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Mrs. Bouvier. Chair: Mrs. Drake.
8 p.m.—Piggott Street — Mr. Everett. Chair: Mrs. Drake.
8 p.m.—Beckton Road—Mr. Mackinlay.
Sunday, June 13th, 3 p.m.—Victoria Park—Mr. Mackinlay. Chair: Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—Women's Hall, Bow—Mrs. Davies and others. Chair: Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Miss S. Pankhurst, Mrs. Cyon. Chair: Mrs. Drake.

**SUFFRAGE CLUBS.** Poplar, 20 Railway St., 7 to 10 p.m., Tuesdays and Fridays.
Bow, 400 Old Ford Road, Fridays and Mondays 7 to 10. p.m.

**To reach Old Ford Road take an Old Ford 'bus (No. 8), which goes via the Marble Arch, Oxford St., the Bank and Liverpool St., or book to Old Ford Station on the North London Railway.**

## MOTHERS AND BABIES.

**We urgently need subscriptions to help us to pay the heavy milk bill for our centres in Bow, Bromley, Poplar and Canning Town ; also gifts of :**

EGGS.

For invalids and babies who are too ill to digest milk, and are given the white of egg beaten up in water.

ARROWROOT, BARLEY & RICE, BORACIC POWDER, BORACIC LINT, VASELINE, ZINC OINTMENT, COD LIVER OIL AND MALT, GLAXO AND VIROL.

**We lend necessitous mothers outfits for their babies, for the first months.**

FOR BABY.

Four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests and a cot blanket.

FOR MOTHER.

Two nightgowns, a woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets and one pair pillowcases.

*Doctor's attendances and baby weighing*
400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Mondays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Thursdays 2.30 p.m.; 55 Fife Rd., Canning Town,

Mothers may have the leaflets on baby-feeding by applying at any of the centres.

## OUR COST-PRICE RESTAURANTS

**400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.**
**20 Railway Street, Poplar.**
**53 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley.**

**Two-course meals 2d. (children 1d.)**
**Soup 1d. a pint with a piece of bread.**

## OUR FACTORY.

**Price lists for our toys, and shoes may be had on application to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow.**

Help us to produce skilled work at a living wage.

An official woman defender of the women tried in the police courts of Los Angeles, California, has been appointed.

## SUPPLIES OF MEAT.

**In view of the increased demands for meat by the British and French Armies and of the relative shortage of vessels equipped for the conveyance of meat from overseas, the Board of Trade wish to call the attention of the public to the great importance of restricting the consumption of meat with a view to economising the national supplies and avoiding an excessive increase of price.**

BOARD OF TRADE,
*May 20th*, 1915.

The above notice has been sent to the E.L.F.S. with a request that the organisation will circularise its members with copies.

We would remind the Board of Trade that the working women members of the E.L.F.S. have made practical suggestions to prevent scarcity of food, increase of food and fuel prices, and the exploitation of the poor, and have urged the Government to control the food and fuel supply in the interests of all.

We hold that the Government, because it has refused to take adequate preventive action, is responsible for any shortage of supply and increase of price that may take place. We consider it a gross and cruel impertinence for the Board of Trade to come to the poor women of East London with a request like this!

**OUR MAY DAY PROCESSION.**

## WOMEN'S MAY DAY IN EAST LONDON.

On Sunday, May 30th, the East London Federation of the Suffragettes held the third anniversary of Women's May Day in East London.

Many of the E.L.F.S. members are now facing great grief and anxiety, but they worked well to make the Demonstration a success, and turned up in strong force to march in procession. A big crowd assembled at Beckton Road, Canning Town, to see us start, and large numbers of people lined the entire route, many marching beside the procession all the way to the park.

The procession was very gay and spring-like—a sight for eyes wearied with barbarous warlike things—for beside our brilliant purple, white, red and green flags, the marchers carried masses of pink almond blossom, and there were five carts of children in white, with wreaths of flowers upon their heads.

One charming feature, arranged by Mrs. Savoy, Mrs. Pascoe and Mrs. Fern, was the "Nursery Cart," on which was a nurse in uniform, a baby in a cradle, and a number of little toddlers and their toys in a nursery play-ground.

Everywhere on the long march through Canning Town, Bow and Poplar, the procession was greeted in friendly and sympathetic spirit.

There was an immense and enthusiastic crowd to listen to the speakers in Victoria Park. The resolution, sending greetings to women fighting for freedom in other lands, demanding equal pay for women with men—whether employed on piece rates or time rates—and, most urgently, a Vote for every woman, in order that she may take her share with dignity and effect in solving the problems that confront the Nation both in peace and war, was carried unanimously at every platform. Not one voice of discord was raised, and the whole gathering was animated by a spirit of unity and comradeship, in which we pledged ourselves anew to the service of the great struggle for human freedom and human development, which should ever be our dearest care.

There was a great sale of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT at the close of the meeting.

Afterwards, tea, kindly arranged by Mrs. McCheyne, Mrs. Mantle and other helpers, was provided at the Women's Hall.

The almond blossom, which beautified the procession, was generously made and given by Miss May Fischer, the Bow and Canning Town members and the Junior Suffragettes, under the captaincy of Miss Mackay.

The series of working-up meetings which Mrs. Bouvier organised to work up the Demonstration, were exceedingly successful and well attended.

The work of members who chalked, gave out bills, spoke and worked in other ways for the Demonstration has been well repaid—and now for the next business—The deputation to Parliament on the food supply!

**A General Meeting to discuss the Board of Trade circular, will be held at 400 Old Ford Road, on Monday, June 21st, at 8 p.m.**

## WOMEN'S HALL,

400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.

*Public Meeting*

**Sunday, June 6th, at 8 p.m.**

**Mr. JOHN SCURR. Mrs. DRAKE.**
**Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST.**

**Songs : Miss WINIFRED HELSBY.**
***ADMISSION FREE.***

## DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT. THE LEGAL NET.

Charles Wilson and Richard Garratt, workers at Cammell Laird, Shipbuilders, who, after working sixteen hours a day for seven days, got drunk, are being charged under the Defence of the Realm Act, "with unlawfully doing an act of such a nature as to be calculated to be prejudicial to the defence of the Realm, with the intention or the purpose of assisting the enemy."

If these men are convicted, the result will not apply to them alone, it will mean that we are under an absolute Military dictatorship, and that any one of us who may happen to refuse to do something that someone in authority thinks advisable, may be sent to prison.

What does Mr. Henderson think about this very serious problem?

Three thousand miners in South Staffordshire struck work for three days recently. The coalowners are now endeavouring to prosecute this immense number of men. Already 70 men have been proceeded against and ordered to pay 10s. and costs each, and hundreds of other summonses have been issued. As might be expected this is leading to further trouble and already 400 colliers of Old Hill District have struck work in protest.

A tram driver named Stevens was charged at Stratford with keeping a dog without a license. On learning that Mr. Stevens was on strike, Mr. Eliot Howard, (Chairman of the Bench) said: "you are an unpatriotic and disloyal person who goes out of his way to put the public to annoyance when everyone else is doing his best." Mr. Howard then ordered Mr. Stevens to pay 10s. In a case against another tram driver named Stewart, Mr. Howard asked whether he was on strike and on learning that he was not, dismissed the case. Surely the law cannot countenance such biassed judgments as those of Mr. Howard. He was not there to try Stevens and Stewart for striking, but for keeping dogs without license.

A worker on the Clyde who chances to lose a War Service badge is made to pay 5s. for another, although the badges only cost 6d.

## WHAT ABOUT EQUAL PAY FOR WAR SERVICE?

The *Labour Leader Special Commissioner* states that a Sheffield electro-plate maker doing Government work, is employing women at 12s. a week to do what was formerly done by men at 32s.

## SWEATING BY VICKERS.

Councillor Barton of the Sheffield Trades Council has stated that Vickers are opening munition workshops for women at Holme Lane, Hillsboro', Sheffield, and that the wages are only 8s. a week!

**If you are sweated write to the Editor of the "Woman's Dreadnought"!**

**LEAGUE OF RIGHTS**
**For Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives.**

**SOCIAL**
*Saturday, June 5th, 8 p.m.*

Tickets 3d. Refreshments at Popular Prices.

**LEAGUE OF RIGHTS**
**For Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives.**

**MEETING**
**KNAPP ROAD L.C.C. SCHOOL,**
*Friday, June 4th, 8 p.m.*
SPEAKERS:
Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST, Mr. G LANSBURY,
Mrs. TANNER, Mr. A. A. WATTS,
Councillor BANKS.

**LEAGUE OF RIGHTS.**
MEETING to form a Branch
**LAKEDALE RD. ROOM,**
(PLUMSTEAD).
*Friday, June 18th, 8 p.m.*
SPEAKERS:
Mrs. DESPARD, Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Mr. GEORGE LANSBURY, Mrs. THOMPSON.

**The**
**Woman's Dreadnought.**
*Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,*
**400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.**
*Telephone EAST 1787.*
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can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH and SONS, and Messrs. WILLING.

**Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.**

**Vol. II. No. 12.—Sat. June 5th, 1915.**

**Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?**

## THE EAST END AIR RAID.

To see the result of the German Air Raid, numbers of unaccustomed visitors came flocking to East London — well-dressed people in motor cars and taxis, journalists, photographers, high military officials, Red Cross nurses, policewomen, and travellers from all over the world.

Impatient passengers on the tops of 'buses were heard asking "is this the East End?" before they had got past Bishopsgate. Many of the sightseers stopped at a certain church, because rumour had said it had been set fire to by a bomb. But no damage could be seen. Crowds stood with chins uncomfortably stretched, and eyes gazing on the steeple, arguing as to whether a lightning conductor was a crack. A constant stream of people passed for hours through the churchyard, a dense cluster always gathering around the old stocks, because some lingered to look at them from interest, and others stopped to look over their shoulders, to see if those who lingered were looking at a bomb.

Many West-Enders gave up their search here and went home disappointed, but those who inquired of the people of the district easily learnt in what part of the East End the damage had been done.

In the by-ways leading from one of the meanest of all mean streets many bombs had done their work.

Poor people in frowsy garments thronged the road and squeezed past each other in the crowded alleys.

What a sight for the pretty ladies in dainty dresses, with slender delicate throats, peering from taxi cabs, and for the rather too comfortable looking business men and well-groomed officers in motor cars! Miserable dwellings, far from fit for housing human creatures, poorly clad women with sad work-worn faces, other women just covered, no more, in horrid rags — hopeless, unhappy beings, half-clothed neglected-looking little children—a sadder sight, this mean street, that is always with us, even than the havoc of destruction wrought by German bombs. The windows of the first little house we saw, on which a bomb had fallen, were smashed, but no other damage could be seen from the outside. It was said that two children had been hurt there. A dense crowd was pressed close against the building, and a soldier in khaki stood on the doorstep to keep them back. The people who lived in the damaged house could scarcely manage to get in and out.

At the corner of a very narrow alley was a baker's shop with a German name over it. It bore marks of a recent raid. The shutters, the door and window framework had been torn away, and the place was now boarded round with new unpainted wood. Six or seven yards off, down the alley, a bomb had fallen on a brewery. The building was burnt out, and there remained nothing but the outer walls and a mass of black charred wood that had fallen on the cellar floor within.

One or two dwelling houses were burnt out almost as completely as this brewery, the twisted iron-work of the bedsteads and the fire-irons alone showing what they had been. But the damage in most cases was slighter, at least to outward showing.

The streams of people showed the way to every injured building, and big crowds, largely composed of women, collected at each one.

Everywhere were heard excited voices, and the snatches of conversation that came from every group contained the same group of thoughts: "We poor people are being made to pay for it." "Why is everything so dear?" "Conscription." "Will they have conscription?" "They can get all the poor fellows they want without." "They put off the poor fellows that have always had to work hard and tell them to give their lives." "There were little lights signalling, telling them where to drop the bombs." "I saw taxi cabs driving up and down signalling." "Everywhere you'll find a bomb is dropped near to where one of their shops was wrecked." (Those who say this forget that there is no place in the East End that is not near a raided German shop.) "They should have been cleared out at the beginning of the war." "The Government has nowhere to put them: they go and give themselves up to the police, and they tell them to go home."

In the main street there is a rushing and excitement. A German baker's shop has just been wrecked. "They were serving bread there an hour ago," says someone. Another answers: "They buy bread from them and then they wreck the shop."

The big windows are all smashed in, and only a few jagged bits of glass remain about the edges. The pavement is covered with glass and flour. The counters have been cleared, and everything movable is gone from the shop. A policeman stands before the door. Two soldiers come out laughing, and telling the people, as they go through the crowd, "there is plenty of new bread downstairs if you want it. There is plenty of new bread downstairs, it'll only be wasted."

Down the street people are blowing policeman's whistles. A big man in clothes dusty with flour is struggling in the grasp of several others, his mouth is full of blood.

A woman with streaming hair is grabbed at by many people. A big man, who has been drinking, throws her on the ground. Someone cries out: "They are kicking her." She is lost to sight in the midst of a struggling mass of people.

Somebody asks a soldier standing by to rescue her. He answers: "What can I do?" "You are a soldier, they will respect you, can't you help her?" "What can *I* do?" "Aren't you trained to fight? You can stop them." He laughs and then becomes indignant, "Why should I? There's another soldier—Why don't you get on to him?"

Somebody screams: "Oh she's covered with blood?"

A big open motor car, in which is an officer in khaki and some men in plain clothes, stops in the middle of the road. Someone runs up to it. "There is a woman being hurt here. Can you take her away in the car?"

There is a vacant seat but the officer answers: "I don't think we can, we are on military business," and we the car goes off.

But they have got the woman up from the mass. Her is face white and there is blood running down her arm, but she may not be dangerously hurt. They have sat her on a barrel. Someone is fastening up her hair. The feeling of the crowd turns to pity. "I believe in all things being done in a proper manner," someone says, and another adds: "Killing the woman can't do any good."

When the people realise that they have injured a fellow creature their rage passes quickly, compassion takes its place.

Now the trouble is over the police come. They hustle the crowd away, the woman who is hurt, and the people who support her.

A crowd comes past from another direction. Two men are holding by the back of his collar a man in floury clothes. A stream of boys and youths are following. The men who are holding the captive by the collar wrench and jerk at it, though he goes quite passively, and each time they do it, he says: "All right gov'ner, all right," in reasoning Cockney tones.

Prominent newspapers fill their columns with articles intended to inflame the populace to anti-German riots, articles which consume ignorant, nervous, excitable people with a suspicious terror, that transforms for them the poor Hoxton baker and his old mother into powerful spies, able at will to summon fleets of Zeppelins.

The Government does nothing to stop, or even to deprecate, the publication of such matter. The Government fails to protect defenceless aliens, and will not even give them the safe-keeping of an internment camp.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

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It was stated at a meeting of the West Ham Board of Guardians that the damage done in the district during the anti-alien riots would involve a rate of 3s. in the £.

The Rev. G. A. Suttle said they must remember that the mob had been incited to riot for weeks and months beforehand, and he would like to know whether the estates of the instigators would be available for payment of the cost.

Mr. John Trimble, J.P., said the application must be made through the Law Officers of the Crown—and they all knew that the new ones were strong supporters of law and order. (Laughter.)

It was resolved that application be made to the Local Government Board that the whole expense entailed by riots should not fall upon the locality concerned.

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John Fitzpatrick and James Brady, who were charged at Stratford Police Court with stealing sacks of flour belonging to a German, which they were engaged to remove, allege that five policemen told them that they had each been given a sack of flour, and asked Fitzpatrick and Brady to take them to their houses. The policemen say that the prisoners told them that the miller had given these sacks as a present for the police. The police are forbidden to accept presents. The Chairman of the bench said that the evidence left "a nasty taste in the mouth."

## COTTON TRADE LOCK-OUT.

A general lock-out in the cotton trade is threatened by the Master Spinners' Federation, because the workers are demanding a war bonus of 10 per cent. to meet the high cost of living, and a strike began at the Forge Mill on May 26th. Thus the high prices which speculators are allowed to charge for the people's food are causing trouble all round.

The mass of the workpeople were prepared to wait to press for the war bonus until July 15th next, when a five years' agreement that there should be neither advance nor deduction of wages expires, the workers regard the lock-out by the employers as a breach of the five years' agreement.

## THE TRAM STRIKE.

The L.C.C. have treated the tramway men very badly.

The men asked for a 15 per cent. rise to meet the increased cost of living, which is of course much greater than that. It must be remembered that the wages paid to drivers and conductors on the buses are in many cases one-third higher than those paid to drivers and conductors on the trams.

The L.C.C. said it could not afford to pay the increase the men asked for, yet though 2,000 tramway men (according to the Council's own admission) have gone to the colours, and consequently 2,000 fewer men have to be paid, the number of passengers using the cars, and therefore the traffic receipts, have risen as compared with last year. For instance in the week ending May 6th, 1914, £43,642 was taken in fares, whilst for the week ending May 5th this year, the takings were £50,155, an increase of £6,500 a week—£340,000 a year.

Mr. Frank Smith, an ex-Member of the L.C.C., states that when tramway men joined the colours the L.C.C. promised to pay half wages to the men's dependents, but that the dependents of men who received 19s. 6d. a week are only getting 1s. a week from the L.C.C.

The tramway men are accused of being unpatriotic for stopping work, but what shall we say of the L.C.C. that refused the men's reasonable request for a bonus?

Whilst the strike was in progress there was great inconvenience no doubt to the workers at Woolwich Arsenal, but who was to blame?

The strikers offered to run cars for the Arsenal workers without wages during the strike, if the L.C.C. would not charge fares on those cars, and would reserve them for Arsenal workers only.

The L.C.C. refused this offer.

On Saturday May 29th, the chairman of the joint strike committee issued a notice to the men to return to work, because the L.C.C. promised that if the men would return to work, the Council would consider their demands and that if an agreement were not reached, would bring them before a board of arbitration, and would "give facilities for the quick working of the necessary procedure."

The men, in accordance with this arrangement, at once returned to work, to find that no men between 21 and 40 were to be reinstated.

This is a distinct breach of faith on the part of the L.C.C.

Of course it is said that the men of military age should join the army, but it is grossly unjust to apply this sort of pressure to obtain recruits. Those who consider that men should be forced to enlist should advocate all-round conscription, not a partial economic thumbscrew.

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN.

Miss Jane Addams (America) and Dr. Aletta Jacobs (Holland), who were deputed to go as envoys from the Women's International Congress at the Hague to Germany and Austria, have been received in Berlin by Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Her Von Jagow.

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It is stated that a bitter discussion has taken place in the German Reichstag, the Socialist party declaring against territorial expansion, and the Conservatives insisting that it is necessary.

The *Daily News* reports that the Isle of Man is on the verge of starvation owing to the War. Cannot the Government of little Manxland set an example by nationalising the Island's food supply? The House of Keys, buying for all the people of the Island, could do so more advantageously than a number of small-buying individuals can.

There are women voters on the Island. This is a woman's question. What are they going to do about it?

**We regret to announce the death of Miss Brown, one of the founders of the Violet Nurseries, Henfield, Sussex, who has been a good friend to the E.L.F.S. We tender our sympathy to her family and colleagues.**

## TO SOLDIERS and THEIR WIVES.

The War Office announces the following scale of pensions:—

1. An European soldier discharged in consequence of the present War as unfit for further service on account of wounds or injuries or sun-stroke received in action, or in the performance of military duty, or on account of blindness by military service, or of disease due directly and wholly to war service, may, if totally incapable of earning a livelihood, be granted pension at the following weekly rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Warrant officer (Class D) | 40/0 |
| Do. (Class 2) or non-commissioned officer (Class 1) | 33/0 |
| Non-commissioned officer (Class 2) | 31/0 |
| Do. (Class 3) | 29/0 |
| Do. (Class 4) | 27/0 |
| Private, &c. (Class 5) | 25/0 |

2. If a soldier so discharged is partially capable of earning a livelihood, he may be granted a pension such as will, with the wages he may be deemed capable of earning, amount to the above rates according to his rank.

A soldier pensioned under article 1 may be granted during the period of total incapacity a further allowance of 2s. 6d. a week for each of his children born before the date of his discharge and under 16 years of age.

If he is pensioned under article 2 an allowance not exceeding 2s. 6d. a week for each such child may be added to the pension.

A Royal Warrant just published provides that the widows and children of British warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men whose deaths result from the war, may be granted pensions at the following rates in lieu of the special rates laid down in article 788 of the Royal Warrant of the 1st December, 1914:—

| | Under age 35. Yearly. | 35 but under 45. Yearly. | 45 or over. Yearly. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Warrant Officer, class 1 | £36 | £42 | £48 |
| | Weekly. | Weekly. | Weekly. |
| Warrant Officer, class 2, or N.C.O. class 1 | 12/0 | 14/6 | 17/0 |
| N.C.O. class 2 | 11/6 | 14/0 | 16/6 |
| N.C.O. class 3 | 11/0 | 13/6 | 16/0 |
| N.C.O. class 4 | 10/6 | 13/0 | 15/6 |
| Private, etc., class 5 | 10/0 | 12/6 | 15/0 |

Pensions to children (including those born before wedlock) may be granted as follows:—5s. a week for the first child, 3s. 6d. a week for the second child, and 2s. a week for each child beyond two.

In the event of the children being motherless, or if the mother has forfeited her pension through misconduct and the children are removed from her control, a pension of 5s. a week may be granted to each child.

The widow of a non-commissioned officer or man may be granted on remarriage a gratuity equal to two years' pension, payable either in one sum or in instalments at the discretion of the Army Council.

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Widows and children of special constables, who die of illness contracted in the execution of their duty, may be "granted gratuities" at the rates payable to police constables of not more than five years' service, drawing pay of 5s. a day.

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The *Spark* states that Lizzie Kenny, aged 26, a native of County Carlow, went with a sergeant and corporal of the Inniskillen Fusiliers to the Tivoli Music Hall, Dublin, on the night of Friday, May 7th. Afterwards, the soldiers took her with them to the Richmond Barracks, where she stayed until the following night. She died in the Meath Hospital on the following evening. It is said that whilst she was in the barracks she drank over five noggins of whiskey.

An inquest was held and the jury brought in a verdict of meningitis. The *Spark* asserts that the Dublin morning newspapers suppressed the evidence.

It is a horrible story and suggests a condition of dissipation in the barracks that one does not care to contemplate.

No one was censured.

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The *Manchester Guardian* reports that a Mossley boy, aged 15, has enlisted, and we know of others of 16 years. These mere children seem all unfitted to face the horrors and hardships of war.

## MAKING MONEY DURING THE WAR.

The Burmah Oil Company has been put to certain expenses by the war and has given some thousands to relief funds, but it has increased its gross profits by £47,890 and after putting £200,000 to reserve, it pays 27½ per cent. This Company has a large interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government has invested £2,000,000, in order to secure an independent oil supply for the Navy.

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Messrs. Brownlee and Co., Timber Merchants, of Port Dundas, Glasgow, made a profit of £31,168 and paid a dividend of ten per cent. last year. This year they made a profit of £51,436 and paid a dividend of 15 per cent. after increasing the reserve.

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Lyons, the restaurant and tea firm, have paid the enormous dividend this year of 32½ per cent. It is true that for the last four years they have paid the even greater dividend of 42½ per cent., but more money than usual has been allowed for depreciation, and a number of new shares have been issued. During the last 21 years, this company has paid cash dividends amounting to 600 per cent.

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Brunner Monds have slightly cut down their enormous dividend of 27½ per cent. to 25 per cent. This is not because the profits have diminished, but because there is a larger share capital, and £50,000 is put to the reserve, which was added to for the last two years.

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Levinstein's Manchester chemical works have done so well that they have paid off 14 years' arrears of dividend on preference shares in this one year.

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Brewers have been making a great outcry in regard to war taxes. The Springwell Brewery, Heckmondwike, and Offilers' Brewery, Derby, have just published their balance sheets, which show that they have paid the same dividend as last year. They have successfully put the burden of taxation upon the consumer, as Mr. Lloyd George suggested.

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The profits of British banks, excluding the Bank of England, for the year 1914 were equal to 22 per cent. on the capital invested. No profits would have been possible had not the Government come to the bankers' aid.

## A WOMEN'S STRIKE.

On May 22nd, more than 1,000 women employed at McCorquodale's Government Printing Works, Wolverton (Bucks) were locked out because of their demand for a War bonus of 2s. a week.

The strikers have joined the Paper Makers' union, and the members of that union in other districts have promised not to touch any work diverted from McCorquodales.

The strikers are being supported by the general body of trade unionists in their district. On May 29th, they had a great procession and demonstration.

Miss Oxley, the women's leader, condemning the bonus system, which is a source of much grievance in the factory, said for every £1 the girls earned, the foremen put £3 in their own pockets. They had that day drawn 9s. each for "a bit of pluck," and they were happier than any foreman who during the year might have a £20 bonus for sweated labour!

Mr. Alfred Evans, the general secretary of the Paper Makers' union, announced that Sir George Askwith had wired asking the girls to resume work pending inquiries. They had wired back saying that the girls were not on strike, but had been locked out, and that apart from the war bonus they demanded union recognition. If this recognition was granted, and the settlement were retrospective from that day, they would recommend the girls to return.

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On May 1st, 10,000 women of Philadelphia marched in procession to demand the Vote.

At a Votes for Women luncheon in New York City, on May 8th, 50,000 dollars (£10,000) was subscribed for the campaign.

## GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA PREPARING TO KEEP DOWN THE MEAT PRICES.

## WHEN WILL OUR GOVERNMENT FOLLOW?

The Minister of Agriculture is introducing a Bill authorizing the Government to seize all meat in Victoria and fix the prices.

## COAL PRICES v. TAXPAYERS.

On May 29th the Corporation of St. Helen's, Lancashire, decided to increase the rates by 9d. in the £ to meet increased expenditure and diminished income. The Gas Committee usually allots several thousands each year to the relief of rates, but owing to the high price of coal, profits on gas have been reduced, and it has been necessary to increase the price of gas by 4d. per 1,000 cubic feet.

The nationalization of coal becomes more and more imperative.

Compare the summer coal prices this year and last:—

| | 1914 | 1915 |
|---|---|---|
| Best | 28/- | 35/- |
| Best Derby | 26/- | 32/- |
| Nuts | 25/- | 31/- |
| Stove | 20/- | 29/- |

Yet we are told that coal merchants have agreed to limit their profits to 6d. per ton. Then who gets the profits?

## CHILD LABOUR.

The Board of Education gives the following returns of children of school age who were excused from attendance from school, in order that they might be employed on farms from September 1st, 1914, to April 30th, 1915:—

| Age. | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|---|---|
| Between 11 and 12 | 49 | 2 |
| Between 12 and 13 | 2,156 | 13 |
| Between 13 and 14 | 1,012 | 72 |
| Total | 3,217 | 87 |

These figures do not include Kent, which returned the number of children exempted between 12 and 14 years of age as 488 boys and 19 girls, bringing the total up to 3,705 boys and 106 girls exempted between Feb. 1st and April 30th. In addition 66 boys and 32 girls were in a few counties partially exempted in that period.

As from February 1st to April 30th the counties with the highest number of exemptions were as follows:—

| | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|---|---|
| Kent | 488 | 19 |
| Worcester | 204 | 6 |
| Bedford | 203 | — |
| Hertford | 169 | 8 |
| Yorks, East | 166 | 1 |
| Wilts | 157 | — |
| Sussex, W. | 148 | — |
| Somerset | 148 | 8 |
| Essex | 132 | — |

No exemptions have been returned for Durham, Isle of Ely, Rutland, Surrey, Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Monmouth.

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The *Statist* reports that between June, 1914, and April, 1915, vegetable food rose in price 63·9, animal 28·2, and sugar, tea and coffee 38·8.

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The Cannock Chase Coalowners' Association have raised the price of coal 3s. a ton. The price is now 8s. to 10s. above the normal.

## FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM.

Mrs. Amy Lillingston states in the *Clarion* that on April 28th the police entered the offices of the Socialist newspaper in Düsseldorf and compelled the printers to cease printing the current issue, because the editor had refused to fill up passages struck out by the censor, and had left them blank; that Socialist papers in Dortmund, Duisburg, have been placed under "preventive censorship," which means that they are sub-edited by the authorities; that Jacques Peirotes, a Socialist Member of the Reichstag, has been expelled from the province of Strassburg, his own constituency, and is to be interned at Münden, in Hanover, till the end of the war; that Deputy Martin, a Member of the Reichstag, and other Socialists, were arrested at Mulhaüsen; that several persons have been arrested in and around Berlin for distributing a manifesto issued by Socialist women; that in the Rustringen district newspapers containing blank spaces may not go to press; that in Strassburg newspapers may not report the proceedings in the Reichstag, or refer to the increasing price of milk; also that a Solingen Socialist paper has been placed under preventive censorship for publishing the following resolution passed by numbers of meetings in towns and villages:—

"For nine months the armies have been confronting each other, but there is no decision. There is no saying yet when or how it will end. The working classes are in an increasing measure exposed to starvation and misery. To hold out till the time when the Governments are prepared to give us peace is equivalent to the workers bleeding to death. The working classes must, therefore, use their own power to ensure an early peace, which will not consist in the crushing of other peoples, but make possible friendly relations between them."

So much for Germany. Similar news comes from Russia and Poland.

In Australia, when war started, the Woman Voter was censored, and the editorial staff found an armed guard with fixed bayonets, a commanding officer in mufti, and a detective standing before the printer's door, when they went to make the paper up.

In Italy we learn that public meetings are prohibited and that when Trade Unionists and Socialists have persisted in holding anti-war meetings the police have charged the crowds with such brutality, that hundreds of persons have been wounded and some have died. When a young mechanic was killed, a general strike was declared in Milan and lasted three days.

In London, the First of May Labour Demonstration was prohibited, or, in official language, "refused facilities," because the resolution contained some criticism of Russia—our Ally.

British women were prevented from attending the Woman's International Congress at the Hague.

So "freedom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent"!

## JANE ADDAMS' WORDS.

Jane Addams, the President of the Women's International Congress, recently held at the Hague, sent an article to the *Chicago Herald* from which the following is an extract:—

"The public is enthusiastically realising the great outstanding fact that the solidarity of women in the midst of the world catastrophe was shown and the great international meeting came to a successful close without any serious disagreement or ruction. This is the more remarkable, taken in connection with the fact that all the great international organisations of science, labour, religion and social economy deemed it impossible to meet this year lest something be said or done that might endanger the neutrality of the small States or increase the bitterness between the parties to the conflict.

"The women who took part in the solemn deliberations which have just ended, many of whom had personally experienced the effect of war in the loss of their relatives, in the nursing of wounded, and in the disorganisation of all normal living, throughout treated their sisters from the warring countries in a spirit of understanding and comradeship, and their protest was turned against war itself without any attempt to assess the blame.

"The congress was never without its emotional background, all the more impressive because so carefully restrained. At moments one was reminded of the women of the Greek tragedy, who mourned not for their personal sorrows, but for the great wrongs of the world. The modern woman, however, with her trained mind, not only cried out against the present system of force, but was able to hold her mind upon the devising of ways and means for substituting reason and law, conciliation and arbitration for the prevailing system."

## DISTRICT REPORTS.

### BOW.

400 Old Ford Road, Bow.

The Women's May Day Demonstration was a great success to which Bow members and friends contributed a great deal. Hearty thanks to chalkers, bill distributors, paper-sellers, and makers of may-blossom for decoration. Fine meetings were held in Bow and Hackney on Saturday, when interested audiences were addressed from a decorated cart, which attracted a great deal of attention. We appeal to local members to come in full force to the Women's Hall on Sunday, 8 p.m. (for particulars see front page and to bring friends. Those who cannot come to evening meetings should remember that meetings are held at the Women's Hall every Tuesday at 3 o'clock. Club night on Friday, 8 to 10 p.m. Musical friends are asked to enliven these evenings with song and play. Those willing to help in this way should write to Miss Manicom, 175 Dalston Lane, Hackney, or give in their names on Club night. Who will chalk Sunday's meeting and th help to fill the Hall?

*Dreadnought* sales, week ending May 30th—437. Mrs. Savoy 30, Mrs. Farrall 40, Mrs. Crabb 140, Miss O'Brien 125.

Bow sales have been good this week, but cannot we determine that they shall not fall below 500? Let us see then how soon we can pull them up to 1,000 a week for Bow.

### BROMLEY.

*Joint Hon. Secretaries:*
Mrs. McCheyne & Mrs. Mantle,
53 St. Leonard Street.

Mr. Carlton Smith addressed a good meeting on Thursday last. We hope all members will bring some friends with them on the 3rd June to hear Mrs. Cyon speak of her experiences in war time in Belgium, which will be most interesting. It was pleasant to see so many people from Bromley in the Park on Sunday, when we had such a good attendance at the May Day demonstration.

*Dreadnoughts* sold week ending May 29—36

### POPLAR.

The Women's Hall, 20 Railway St.
*Organiser:* Mrs. Drake.

I should like to remind our readers that the piano we have at this hall is being paid for weekly, and subscriptions are *urgently* needed. A few regular subscribers of 1d. a week would soon make the amount up and save the Secretary, Miss C. Lagsding, a lot of worry. She will be very pleased to receive names and subscriptions as we wish to manage this business without worrying Miss Pankhurst.

The Procession and Demonstration exceeded all expectations, and thanks to those of our members who assisted, although one is sure they do not need thanks as they must have enjoyed it all,

After the speech by Mrs. Davies, at our evening meeting on Sunday, we had an interesting discussion. Should like to see more gentlemen at this meeting.

On Wednesday, in Chrisp Street, we had a very good meeting, someone in the crowd remarking: "They all believe in the Suffragettes now."

Miss Lynch was the speaker on Friday afternoon. This meeting is for women only and tea is served 3 o'clock. Mothers who cannot leave babies bring them with you.

*Dreadnoughts* sold week ending May 30th—175. Mr. Whitlock sold 27. Mrs. Bird collected 5s. 4d., Mrs. Drake 8s. 10d.

Will Poplar try to sell upwards of 300 papers each week, as it did some time ago?

### SOUTH WEST HAM.

Centre for Tidal Basin and Custom House—
55 Fife Road, Tidal Basin.
*Hon. Sec.*—Mrs. Daisy Parsons,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

On Thursday, Mrs. Bouvier spoke at 124 Barking Road, and there was a good attendance. On Friday, Mrs. Mears and Mrs. Dunkley went out in a decorated cart, and distributed handbills and sold papers. Miss Vine and Miss Kiley went with a rowing party on the Victoria Park lake. Many members walked in the Procession from Beckton Road, and many others rode in a cart. All members thanked who helped to make demonstration such a success. Don't forget, please, June subscriptions are now due, and all have not paid May ones yet. Who will help at Beckton Road on Friday with Mrs. Mears?

### HACKNEY.

*Offices:* 175 Dalston Lane
(Facing Hackney Downs Station).
Papers can be obtained at this address at any time.

Hackney branch well represented at Demonstration last Sunday. Many thanks to Mrs. Page for selling papers and collecting in Park.

Mrs. Fix has kindly volunteered to advertise our meetings every week by chalking and also by talking to the women on Hackney Downs in the afternoon. This is splendid work, and we wish her success. Has someone else another idea, and some time to give to our work?

We are very sorry to announce the loss of two members from Hackney—Mrs. Butcher, who belonged to Hackney when the meetings were held in Churchill Road, has removed to Ilford, and Mrs. Rowlands, who was the first new member in Dalston Lane, has removed to Clapham. We hope that they will continue to keep the suffrage flag flying and carry the *Dreadnought* into the districts where they go.

Two good open-air meetings were held on Saturday at Dalston Lane and Lesbia Road. Twelve papers were sold. Our sales are going up, but we can do much more. Come and help!

Papers sold, 48. Distributed 50.

### SOUTH-EAST LONDON E.L.F.S.

*Hon. Secretary:* Miss Balchin,
39 Radnor Street, Peckham.

The address on "War Babies," delivered by Mr. Booth on May 26th, was keenly appreciated by those who heard it, and all were unanimous in begging Mr. Booth to come again on June 9th. Mrs. Leigh Rothwell was also listened to with great interest on Thursday night at Avondale Square. The Secretary again appeals for help for this branch. Who will come along and do or give a little?

## OTHER SOCIETIES.

### NORTH LONDON M.P.U.

*Hon. Sec.:* Mr. H. G. Everett.
c/o Mr. Innes, 31 Balmes Road, Southgate Road.

No meeting held Finsbury Park last Sunday, as our Society represented at Victoria Park Demonstration. Our banners were in procession, and two of our members spoke in the Park.

Meeting next Sunday in Finsbury Park, at 3 p.m. Speaker: Rev. Wills.

Big meeting held at Highbury Corner last Friday.

## THE BOW STALL.

Miss Joan Bailey has kindly agreed to take charge of the Bow paper stall in the Roman Road on Fridays and Saturdays. Members should give her as much help as they can.

The *Irish Citizen* announces that when Lord Aberdeen was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he and Lady Aberdeen refused to take any part in the Women's Suffrage Movement, though they had previously stated that they were suffragists, on the ground that their position precluded their taking part in controversial matters. On the appointment of Lord Wimborne, Irish suffragists therefore demanded that he should retire from the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage. Lord Wimborne now announces that he has done this.

## WHO WILL HELP?

We appeal to our readers for help for a very deserving case in which we are interested. Some weeks ago Mr. L. and his son of 18 were working on the scaffolding of a building, which was removed too soon, with the result that both men fell, Mr. L. sustaining a fractured skull and the son injuries to his spine. We understand the firm are going to give compensation, but meanwhile Mrs. L. and her ten children, including the injured son, are living upon 6s. 9d. a week from her eldest son who is at the front.

If any kind friend can give hospitality to two girls aged 13 and 6, and to two boys aged 7 and 5, we shall be most grateful.

All communications should be sent to Miss N. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

## THE BEST RELIEF FUND.

A friend sent Miss Uding £5 to give to "the best relief fund." Miss Uding thinks that she has faithfully carried out this instruction in sending the money to the E.L.F.S.

### GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

General Fund.—Miss M. Plant 5.0, Miss Feek 5.0, Miss M. A. Stevens 5.0, Mrs. West 2.7½, Collections at Canning Town 2.3½, Members subscriptions Canning Town 1.0, Mrs. Crabb (sale of flowers) 0.11½, Miss Eidelberg 0.8, per Miss W. Duval (self denial) 4.0, Collection Poplar 0.11.

For Milk and General Distress.—Miss Cardwell 5.0.0, Dr. S. Rowland 5.0.0, per Miss Uding 5.0.0, Dr. Alice Sanderson 2.10.0, Dr. Mary O'Brien 2.2.0, A member of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, per Miss Barry 2.0.0, A.S.E. Members—Tool-room—London Small Arms 1.11.0, Miss L. Macdonald 1.0.8, Miss Lee 1.0.0, Miss B. Lowe 1.0.0, "Thank offering for Diana"—Mrs. Buckley 1.0.0, Employees of Messrs. Ross, Ltd. 11.6, Miss I. V. Yeoman (10.0 weekly) Mr. & Mrs. Girling (5.0 weekly) 10.0 Anon—Stroud Green (weekly) 10.0, Miss T. Bonwick 10.0, Miss A. Booth 5.0, Miss H. Black 5.0, Miss Rebecca Johnson 5.0, Mrs. Richmond (weekly) 5.0, Miss M. A. Stevens 5.0, Miss Gulland 5.0, per Miss A. W. Russell 5.0, Mrs. McCheyne (collected) 4.1, Miss I. Jones (2.0 weekly) 4.0, per Miss Farmer 3.7, Mrs. Valentine (collected) 3.0¼, Two North London Locomotive Men 3.0, An Ealing Friend 3.0, Anon 2.6, Miss M. R. Sanderson 2.6, Mrs. Granger's Club (monthly) 2.6, "Cuckoo" 2.6, Mrs. E. Foster 2.0, per Mrs. Parsons 1.11¼, Mrs. Chalk 1.3, Mrs. Powles (weekly) 1.0, Mrs. Drake (collected) 8.10, Mrs. Bird (collected) 5.4.

Collected at Victoria Park Demonstration.—Mrs. Crabb 13.1, Mrs. Savoy 9.7½ "A Member" 5.6, Ruby Crabb 3.3½, Miss Marks 1.0, Mrs. Cressall 0.9½, Miss Watts 0.7.

Clothes.—Per Dr. Tchaykovsky, Mrs. K. G. Miles, Mrs. Powles, The Misses Spong, The Misses Allen-Brown, Mrs. B. Miller Kerr, Mr. Tom Norris.

Eggs.—Mrs. Powell.

Buckley.—May 14th, at 9 Heathcote St., W.C.; to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald R. Buckley, a daughter (Diana).

## WOMEN AND WAR.

The attitude of women towards the present war is of peculiar interest at this moment, on account of the divergent views taken by prominent feminists to-day. It has been contended that Germany is the arch-enemy of the emancipation of women, and that the crushing of Germany's power is, therefore, of paramount importance to every suffragist. "Militarism *versus* Feminism" (Allen and Unwin—6d. net) throws an interesting light on this question. The author advances a theory which, in her opinion, has not been given sufficient consideration in the past. Briefly, it is that the spirit of militarism is the obstruction, *par excellence*, to women's emancipation.

Setting aside the previous bias of the reader, the book does not so much offer convincing argument as food for fresh thought. The writer gives quotations from many authors, of various shades of opinion, in support of the main contention, and emphasises also the significant fact that those countries where women have already obtained the vote—Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Finland, Iceland, and some of the United States—are precisely those countries "in which war plays but a small part."

"Is it purely by chance that it is the countries which, by position and circumstances, have been most free from military domination and constant preparation for war that have felt able to listen to the demands of women?"

The most interesting instance given of the coincidence of women's emancipation with the lack of martial spirit is that of Burma. It is the more interesting in that the author's contention is supported by quotations from Mr. Fielding Hall, who, in spite of his intimate knowledge and appreciation of the Burmese, profoundly deplores the state of things he finds there in these two directions. He is of opinion that the Burmese are not sufficiently war-like, and that the women enjoy more independence than is good for them. In Burma the women inherit property equally with the men, they have equal opportunities for work, and "they have succeeded in imposing on people generally many ideas which elsewhere are confined to women alone." Mrs. Chapman Catt, in her report to the International Suffrage Alliance in 1913, described the Burmese women as "the free-est in Asia." "The children," writes Mr. Hall, "grow up little merry naked things, sprawling in the dust of the gardens, sleeping in the sun with their arms round the village dogs, very sedate, very humorous, very rarely crying." And it is in Burma that the military ideal is most conspicuously absent. In Mr. Hall's opinion the Burman "must learn to throw off his swaddling bands of faith (Buddism) and find the natural fighter underneath. He must learn to be savage if necessary, to destroy, to hurt, and to push aside without scruple. *He must learn to be a man.*" (The italics are ours!) Yet he remarks, perhaps not without amazement, that "the men are not effeminate," but are, on the contrary, remarkably courageous.

This description, taken from one who looks upon it with anything but approval, by itself almost establishes the author's contention, but other examples are cited from ancient and modern history. The rise of a feminist movement in Greece and in Rome, and in Egypt, coincides with periods of prolonged peace, and is overthrown by renewed war. The author quotes Mr. Gallican as saying: "When the Egyptians became pacific, women enjoyed the social, civic and domestic advantages which were denied to them during the militant period."

It is instructive also to note the coincidence between religious principles and national practice in this respect. Mahomedanism is avowedly a religion of conquest, and the status of Mahomedan women is the lowest in the world. They are regarded frankly as cattle—they are denied the possession of souls. Professedly Christian nations may hold their women in low esteem, but this will be found to be true, just in so far as they have forsaken the ideals put forward in the Sermon on the Mount, and have embraced instead the ideals of militarism. Besides, as the author points out, Christianity has been vitiated by the patriarchal ideas of Judaism (and later by Roman law), and can scarcely be claimed, in its present form, as a pacificist religion.

In modern states it is certainly noticeable that where the spirit of militarism flourishes most freely women are in the most complete subjection. Napoleon, that Prince of militarists, regarded women as useful chiefly, if not exclusively, in furnishing soldiers for his armies. The Code Napoleon leaves one in no doubt of his attitude on this subject. In fact, the most extreme exponents of militarism are just those most prone to deny even a measure of freedom to women. Herbert Spencer is quoted as remarking that "while the status of women is habitually very low in tribes given to war, and in modern militarist nations, it is habitually very high in primitive peaceful societies."

In peaceful tribes he notices a "marked superiority in social and domestic relations." This is accounted for, by the author, partly by the fact that the arts of peace were originally women's arts. The beginnings of industry are traceable to women, and "the exchange of goods implies a mutual understanding, production, and salesmanship, an appreciation of the interest and desires of others, which work directly against the military conception of forcible appropriation and the hostility of groups."

In England, unfortunately, the growth of industry and the rise of the women's movement coincided with that of a new spirit of "Imperialism," and side by side with the growth of societies for the political enfranchisement of women we find the Volunteer Movement and the Navy League culminating in "1914 and the women of England still without even their votes."

That English women have on the whole enjoyed a higher status than other European women is attributed by the author to the fact that England, from her insular position, has enjoyed greater freedom from the fear of war than the more prominent continental states. But English women cannot hope for any great advance while military ideals are still taught in our schools, while history remains a chronicle of battles, while our Waterloos are still won on "the playing fields of Eton."

War fosters "the contempt for physical weakness and women," which is one of the most difficult factors which women have to combat, especially as large numbers of them actually share it. Anyone who doubts this proposition has only to look at the treatment of women at the present moment, even the treatment of the wives and mothers of the very men who are fighting in the trenches. The danger of a serious set-back to the women's cause is imminent. The author's solution lies in the creation of a new body of public opinion.

"The only antidote to developments so inimical to women is the existence of an organised body of public opinion, fully conscious both of the great social ideals which the settlement might serve to promote, and of the disastrous retrogression which would result from the establishment of an armed peace, more threatening even than that of which this war was the outcome. The greatest hope for the formation of such a public opinion lies in the suffrage organisations, whose aims and aspirations would be frustrated by the victory of the advocates of armaments and conscription. Men, as men, are powerless to move. Here is the prerogative of woman. Let her now take the lead."

E. D. Sharp.

A sausage maker went to Smithfield Market for meat. He asked the price, and the salesman answered: "Anything I like to ask."

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